The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1868. NO. 29.

DAILY COMMERCIAL

OFFICE, 70 FOURTH AVENUE

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pall and Winter Goods.

Kissinger Water.

Canton Merchants

Cane Dressing Goods.

French Extracts and Colognes.

Fresco Grand Chain,

H. Oppenheimer & Co., Fashionable Clothiers.

Fur Trunks, Valises, &c.

Vichy Water

Clairvoyant.

The Most Fashionable Tailors

Refrigerating Water.

Soapstone.

How I Used It.

Fall and Winter Goods.

The Daily Commercial.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Republican Gains in Pennsylvania.

The Routes to the East.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Elections of Tuesday.

Office Holders Coming Down off the Fence.

Remarkable Increase of Grant Men.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 13, 1868.

The conversation here to-day in all quarters among officeholders and politicians manifested the most intense interest in the Pennsylvania election, and there is a very large Republican majority. More partisan interest was drawn off the lines, incidentally on the Presidential vote, to-day than upon any previous day for years. Every name drawn out this morning, and brought in to-night responsible for changes to accumulate from from original Republicans. The mass of the unchangeable Democracy are about the most disappointed set of mortals on whom sunbeams ever fell in the political annals of this city. The intelligence attributes the unsatisfactory state of its columns to a failure of the reporters engaged specially for the occasion, and deemed reliable. The evening Democratic paper devotes nearly nine-tenths of its editorial writing "We all know that as a general thing telegraphic operators at the North are in the interest of the Copperhead party. Besides, it is impossible at this early moment to obtain the returns of Ohio and Indiana. We can only demand to the country that Pennsylvania has gone Democratic by a handsome majority, and that Indiana has gone Democratic also as unquestionably allied to the success of both, as most of them thinking about that figure." Such is the attitude in which the Democratic organ can well be.

Washington, D. C., October 13, 1868.

Editors Commercial:

The following is the official copy of the late telegraphic correspondence between the Republican officials and the United States Legislature at Raleigh, relative to recent events in that:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, RALEIGH, October 10, 1868.

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.:

By virtue of authority vested in me by the Constitution of North Carolina, I have this day issued my proclamation declaring the office of Governor vacant, and directing the Speaker of the Senate to assume the duties of the office. I have done this because I am satisfied that the Legislature, by the action of a majority of its members, has rendered it impossible for me to discharge the duties of the office. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

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W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

Washington, D. C., October 11, 1868.

Editors Commercial:

Gen. Grant, Secretary Stanton, Admiral Farragut, Secretary Welles, Postmaster-General Randall, Attorney-General Hoar this afternoon, leading the Republican column, marched in a body to the White House, and congratulated President Johnson upon the victory in Pennsylvania. Mr. Stanton, in behalf of the party, tendered to the President the congratulations that it would be useless for me to repeat, as they will be fully realized. In fact last, the total majority of earth that remained to be organized on the outside of Grant and Colfax in the Republican ranks was only 75,000 or nine millions, on the 10th of August last 67,228,00 white natives—more than half, had been exceeded during only 8,000,000 to be removed. The remaining 8,000,000 are to be removed by the meeting assembled during the latter part of August or early in September, and by this time the construction of locks and the completion of the harbors on both sides of the canal is so far advanced, that any possible difficulty in regard to the canal being completed in order to fit the canal for the commerce of the world.

In United States, the Pacific railroad will probably be completed next year, and this will open to us the whole proportion of the commerce of the East. That it will become an interesting route for a large portion of the trade of China, Japan, and, to some extent, of the East Indies, there can be no doubt. Direct lines with Europe there is every reason to anticipate. But these lines will be established by private enterprise, and our duty is ascertained to see, at the next session of Congress, that the general government is not behind private enterprise in securing to the largest share of Eastern commerce for the United States. In the view the renewal of the suit for a stop to the influence of Pennsylvania native Democrats, Johnson and men, leaving the Democratic party to be controlled by the Democracy of the South, and the Democracy of the North, to the attention of the government, and to the interests of the whole country, and to the welfare of the Southern States, and to the welfare of the whole country, and to the welfare of the whole country, and to the welfare of the whole country

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

For President, ULYSSES S. GRANT
Vice President, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Electors-at-Large.

Hon. W. D. Kelley, Philadelphia
Gen. Wm. McCandless, Allegheny

District Electors.

1. Wm. B. Mann,	17. Jesse Merrell,
2. Charles Gilpin,	18. Wm. Elliott,
3. Henry D. Moore,	19. Wm. H. Armstrong,
4. Wm. Ermentrout,	20. Wm. Montgomery,
5. Thos. Bradley,	21. Wm. Lilley,
6. Wm. Fortescue,	22. Thos. Williams,
7. Wm. Ross,	23. Wm. Ayres,
8. Wm. Rudy,	24. Wm. Hall,
9. Wm. Mutchler,	25. Wm. Kreps,
10. Wm. Strause,	26. Wm. Irvin,
11. Wm. Hemphill,	27. Wm. Lawrence,
12. Wm. Kennedy,	28. Wm. Stewart,
13. Wm. Wilson,	29. Wm. Hasson,
14. Wm. Hopkins,	30. Wm. Thompson,
15. Wm. Hamilton,	31. Wm. Irwin,
16. Wm. Wallace,	32. Wm. Montgomery.

Horace Greeley, a prominent New York War Democrat, has tendered $20,000 to the U. S. Government as his contribution to assist in electing Gen. Grant—a consummation which he regards absolutely essential to the future peace and prosperity of the country.

Allegheny county stands the test of figuring nobly. Her majority of Tuesday grows under revision. Actual returns from all but three small districts make it 9,000. Estimating the three moderately, the actual majority will rise to that given for Mr. Lowrie in 1866, which was 9,705. In November it Allegheny doesn't give Grover 12,000 she'll be "mighty" near it.

The vote in Indiana is unexpectedly close, owing to the extensive colonization by the Democrats from Kentucky. Yesterday both parties were claiming the election of the State ticket. Whichever way the State goes now, it will certainly go for Grover and Colfax, and by a large majority, in November. It is probable that the new Congressional delegation from Indiana will stand the same as at present.

We really do not wish to be inquisitive, or in any manner concern ourselves unnecessarily about matters belonging to other people. Nevertheless we are moved to make inquiry concerning the present condition and whereabouts of the *Post's* position. The last time they were seen in public was to illustrate the victory achieved by the Democracy in Vermont, followed by the no less splendid achievement by the party in Maine. Since then they have been in seclusion. We suggest that the elections of Tuesday effect so important occasion for the reappearance of the *Post*.

Pennsylvania, considering everything, as one who ever were stigged than Mr. Bonner, who, as the candidate of the Democratic Washington's party, set out as the opponent of Gen. Banning in the 23d Congressional District, but who appear to have ceased to run before the actual contest came off. As the start it was given out that the General was going to be dishonored disgracefully; in fact Mr. Bonner appeared to be troubled most because he had not his match and would have so little to do to gain the election. We believe, however, that he came to change his mind, and it appears now to be a question whether Mr. Bonner was really running at all when the polls opened. We believe his friends say now that it was all a joke.

It is difficult to count the down-hearted people one meets at every turn, how, or in what manner, could we estimate the class whose every attitude and movement betrays a confident, satisfied mood, and whose countenances wear a glad to-see-you look. These men invariably have a spring in their step, as well as a spring of genuine good humor in their hearts. When two of these men meet together, there is a shower of mutual congratulations, mingled with handshakings and a gentle, a very gentle get upon a lamped out point. These pats on the gents pockets are very significant—as mysterious as masonry; in short, there is a sort of masonry in them, for they seem to convey a volume of meaning.

Generally the talk turns on politics, from which we are led to believe that the pocket appears alluded to have some connection with the recent election. Brow-beaten are now clothes and a general air of comfort, frequently distinguish these knots of agreeable looking, self-satisfied people. At the glancing from them to the long-visaged, grim-looking countenances of the dispirited class who pass each other in gaffes, almost one imagines the ghost of a funeral to have passed subsequent spirits. Any other comparison would fail to convey the impression the contrast makes upon the beholder.

SUCCESSFUL CONSPIRACIES AND DELUSIONS.

Sufficient returns have been received to indicate the election of the following Congressmen in this State:

1. E. McPherson, R.	15. James Brooks, R.
2. Charles O'Neill, R.	16. John D. Packer, R.
3. Leonard Myers, R.	17. Glenni W. Scofield, R.
4. Wm. D. Kelley, R.	18. John Covode, R.
5. Thos. B. Florence, D.	19. Thaddeus Stevens, R.
6. Geo. V. Lawrence, R.	20. Wm. H. Miller, R.
7. Wm. Ramsey, R.	21. Darwin A. Finney, R.
8. Wm. Mungen, R.	22. Wm. Lemke, R.
9. Henry L. Cake, R.	23. Wm. Mullen, R.
10. Wm. H. Kemble, R.	24. Wm. Stanton, R.
11. Wm. H. Armstrong, R.	25. Thos. Williams, R.
12. Wm. H. Miller, R.	26. Wm. Irvin, R.
13. Wm. Worthington, R.	27. Wm. Lawrence, R.
14. Wm. Wilson, R.	28. Wm. Stewart, R.

As will be seen by our Philadelphia specials the election of Morrison and Reynolds in the Philadelphia districts will be contested, as the gigantic frauds in that city outbreak the second time a majority Messrs. Morrison and Forney will be able to prove their election by a majority of the legal voters of their respective districts. Should Mr. Forney receive the certificate in the Forney-Scott district, it is altogether probable the right to a seat in Congress will be contested by Mr. Forney.

THE NEW YORK WORLD ON THE ELECTION.

We await the issues of the New York World on the recent elections with more than ordinary interest. Less Monday the World admitted that "it must be conceded by terms in mind that the Presidential election will be decided by the states who go to the polls in the State elections." Then that admission on the part of the leading organ of the Democracy heightens our interest in the figures, which, we are confidently informed, are now being prepared for that journal by Democrats in person. Yesterday the World admitted, in the same article, that "nothing that could be said or done in New York will, in any manner, alter the decision of the election" in Pennsylvania, we are somewhat anxious to know how the World will receive the shock which has pursued the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Nothing but the most heroism effort can outride the rolling spirit of the party in New York. Ordinary sing and time returns will accomplish nothing. The exigency demands new and extraordinary measures. We therefore expect to find the World asserting that it has always counted upon Pennsylvania giving at least double the Republican majority she has rolled up, and defeating large Democratic gains in the most logical manner. Proceeding in this manner the World will experience no trouble whatever in demonstrating to the Democracy that the election of Seymour and Blair is now universally conceded.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF THE ELECTION.

It is impossible at this hour to have any adequate idea of the effect the recent contest in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana will produce upon the remaining States. The Republican majorities which have been rolled up in these States may be compared, to the ball of snow gathered on the mountain descent, that with a slow, unnoticed movement, gradually assumes immensity, and finally it rushes with the speed of the wind toward the plain below, sweeping all obstructions.

Beginning with New York, we may safely predict a marked effect upon the sentiment in that State. New York can not afford to continue a secondary part in the progression which has been marked out by the events of the last two days. The interests of the commercial class of the great State are limited to silence. They will not, for a moment, contemplate anything which may in consequence of the continued ascendancy of the Democracy in the State. They will not, for a moment, allow their business to suffer from the effects of a continued Democratic ascendancy in the State. They will not, for a moment, allow their business to suffer from the effects of a continued Democratic ascendancy in the State. They will not, for a moment, allow their business to suffer from the effects of a continued Democratic ascendancy in the State.

A DARK PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF TENNESSEE.

The most astounding document yet presented to the public exhibiting the condition of affairs in the South, may be viewed as a mere drop in the bucket, compared with the report recently made by the Military Committee of the State of Tennessee. The character of the members of the committee cannot be questioned. The manner in which they performed their duties is the subject of favorable comment. Even rebel newspapers acknowledge that the testimony rejected might have been accepted, but the committee were determined to pursue a line of conduct that would silence all cavilling. They excluded all testimony where any reasonable suspicion suggested the possibility of malice or personal motives on the part of the witnesses. Yet we learn from the report that during the months of July and August alone, upwards of five hundred black and white Unionists were compelled to flee from their homes in Maury, Giles and the neighboring counties, in order to save their lives, leaving behind them growing crops, and families which were unfrequently subjected to atrocious outrages. These poor people congregated in and around Nashville, imploring the protection of the State. Their pitiable condition at last spurred the Legislature to adopt some method for affording them relief, beginning by the appointment of the Committee whose report we are now discussing. The details of the report embodying the most horrible and cold blooded scenes of violence that have ever been submitted to the American people, are too lengthy for our crowded columns. In due time we will lay it before our readers in full. At present we can only say that the mere perusal of this report is sufficient to cause a thrill of horror in the most indifferent reader. Men, women and children assailed in broad daylight, at their work, in presence of their helpless families, shot down in cold blood, men and women dragged from their beds at night and subjected to nameless barbarities, young and old slaughtered deliberately by fiends in human guise, who mocked their dying victims, and aggravated their torments until death glazed them beyond their power, form the principal and prominent feature of this report, which will be regarded hereafter as a blot upon a free Government.

SMALL NOTES.

The Medical Society of the County of New York, in discussing the causes of Infant Mortality, the other day, illustrated the old adage of doctors disagreeing in a remarkable manner. Several of the members pounced in a raking fire upon the paper read before the Society by Dr. Rodgers at a former meeting, in which the latter gentleman assumed the position that "bottle-fed" infants in the Infants' Hospital were liable to complaints unknown or unexperienced by infants fed on cows' milk—the latter being supplied with condensed milk. One member insinuated that Dr. Rodgers required his information very rapidly, his stay in the Infants' Hospital being limited to twenty minutes, and even then he appeared in a great hurry to leave. The personal turn the discussion assumed disgusted a large portion of the members, although they in their turn did not preserve their own remarks free from the same objection. "Where doctors differ."

The jollification at the old Drury night before last reminded us of the boy who started to keep his courage up while passing the village graveyard. But somehow they were unable to whistle in concert. This was doubtless owing to the absence of a good prompter. As a matter of fact, the jollification was a very lame affair, and the only thing that redeemed it. There were covert and anxious sidelong looks. Now and then one resolutely mournful jollifier would predict great things for the future, but the rest were the unfortunate ones. Their predictions invariably proved false. It is not much wonder that their observations were downhearted. To use the language of the immortal bard:

"They did no more adhere and keep place
Together than the Hundredth Psalm to Fifty
In tuneful order."

One of the best signs of the prosperity of a country may be discerned in the evidences of the economy of its people. The New England States, for example, are remarkable for their thrift. Judged by this barometer, the prosperity of Italy during the last twenty-five years must be the greatest known to history. We have marked the history of that country, seems to be improving. We are informed that the gross amount of deposits in the savings banks of Italy since 1861 exceeds the deposits of France, or nearly $40,000,000. This, for drowsy, idle Italy is an excellent beginning, and promises well for the future.

The curiosity of those who were so anxious to know the names of the parties whom ex-Secretary Stanton owed so enormously in the Cabinet speech we now publish, is satisfied. The "house in London" that dealt with the government of the United States and with her merchants "to the extent of millions of dollars," according to Stanton, was Jay Cooke & Co., and the "house in Washington" which made the ultimate success of the government as he "possessed a bill to the head of the Treasury Department for the small balance due them" on the score of help, and afterwards for the sum of $200,000 obtained in reliable "Confederate bonds," have been doing business for nearly a century under the style of Baring Brothers. Americans should favor them in return.

Recent advices from England lead us to believe that the Queen will not be present at the approaching session of Parliament. Her absence in connection with the Irish Church question, will have gained them a decisive victory.

Aguirre, the President of the Provisional government of Spain is described as a "Liberal Conservative" in the strict meaning of the word. His appointment to office was due to his honor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the science of administration, possesses such eloquence, is affable and yet possesses indomitable energy, resolution, and will to govern. Besides these, such as that which befell his predecessor in office, he will not be subject in administering the affairs of the new government to committing mistakes, and a mistake, possessing a progressing appearance, attractive and imposing manners, and a mind capable of governing himself by military fact, the pleasure of the Queen, and the hundredth anniversary of the Church of England.

The exalted personage is a well defined frame between the blonde and brunette, and is a fine specimen of womanhood.

I cannot conceive how any intelligent man, who does not wish that Jefferson Davis to ponder, the nation's faith violated, the debt repudiated, the country ruined, and the Government destroyed, its patriots insulted, and the "Lost Cause" enshrined, can vote against Grant.

Let all who are thus disposed, do a service and favor by calling upon Grant and Colfax to-night and hearing and participating in the grand ratification meeting.

In order to secure the attendance of the Democratic Executive Committee, and all the Democratic Executive Committees of the several wards of the city, and county, we have decided to offer a prize of one hundred dollars to the Committee that shall have the largest number present at the meeting to-night.

We think we may safely say that the sentiment of people in this vicinity who are acquainted with the facts, is that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has been guilty of one of the most gigantic frauds in the history of the State. They have not only stuffed the ballot-boxes with fraudulent votes, but have marked the history of that country, seems to be improving. We are informed that the gross amount of deposits in the savings banks of Italy since 1861 exceeds the deposits of France, or nearly $40,000,000. This, for drowsy, idle Italy is an excellent beginning, and promises well for the future.

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It is generally suspected that Napoleon III. is the secret adviser of Spain in her foreign relations, the Prince Napoleon. Although the latter is in disgrace with the Emperor two-thirds of his time, it would suit both his cousin and his master's convenience to play the role of "bottle-fed" infants in the Infants' Hospital were liable to complaints unknown or unexperienced by infants fed on cows' milk—the latter being supplied with condensed milk. One member insinuated that Dr. Rodgers required his information very rapidly, his stay in the Infants' Hospital being limited to twenty minutes, and even then he appeared in a great hurry to leave. The personal turn the discussion assumed disgusted a large portion of the members, although they in their turn did not preserve their own remarks free from the same objection. "Where doctors differ."

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THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Recollections of the Author of the Declaration of Independence.

Prof. Tutwiler, formerly of the University of Alabama, is writing for the Mobile *Sunday Times*, under the head of "Jeffersoniana," a series of articles in which are given many recollections of the great Virginia statesman. The following is the first of the series:

Every authentic anecdote relating to those who have acted a conspicuous part in their country's history is worthy of preservation. A few personal reminiscences of Mr. Jefferson may be interesting to your readers. I was a student at the University of Virginia during the latter years of Mr. Jefferson's life, and at the time of his death. His deep devotion to this child of his old age, is known to all. Indeed, one of his claims to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen is based upon this institution. This is shown by the inscription, prepared by himself, and by his direction, placed upon his monument: "Here was buried Thos. Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." In the summer and autumn of 1826 Mr. Jefferson was the recipient of marking frequent visits to the University, about four miles from Monticello, and he generally made our house his stopping place. He was then eighty-two years of age. I well remember the first time I ever saw him. I was in the Proctor's office, when a tall, venerable gentleman, plainly dressed, entered the room, applied to test the portion raised. When near quiet, and took a seat in the corner. Mr. Brackenbrough, the Proctor, who was present at the time and did not observe my entrance. I thought that it was a plain country farmer, who had called to see the Proctor on business, but as the fellow-student who was with me, and who had seen Mr. Jefferson before, took occasion, in a private way, to let me know who it was, and I then observed him more closely. I thought that I had never seen a countenance that exhibited more of the kindliest feelings of the heart. Afterwards, I had frequent opportunities of seeing the distinguished statesman, both in the recitation room and at his residence, on Rivanna river, where he was engaged in superintending some of the students, generally four or five, to whom with him at Monticello on Sunday's. This day was selected because it would not interfere with their attendance on the lectures in the school of the university. The names were taken in regular order from the Proctor's book, and the exercises were given through one of his grandsons, Ben or Lewis, who were then students in the university. George Long, the celebrated Secretary of War, was at that time only thirteen years of age, and was at the head of the class. I had a dear friend who had made home, now no more, a brother of the late Governor Harrison. He was certainly the most precocious young man I ever knew. When he was invited to the Sunday dinner he did not wait to be asked any questions, but was generally the first to speak. He was also a rare favorite with the old gentleman, and if he did not attend, he was sure to receive the invitation for the following Sunday. If it was done in this case, nothing will be said about it. The boys would be invited, through his grandsons, the cause, and he would send a special invitation. I had myself passed to and fro across the Mississippi without a word of comment. Let the scientific work it out.

Some time after Mr. J.'s death, young H. and myself, with several other students, made a visit to Monticello, and after going through the house, and just as we were leaving it, Burwell, Mr. J.'s favorite servant, who acted as steward of the household, and who had been a servant, and asked how if that was not young H. who had been there with Mr. Jefferson. He was also on Sunday. On my answering him in the affirmative, he said Mr. Jefferson thought a great deal of that young man.

I mention this little incident to show the kind feelings which Mr. Jefferson had for the conscientious scruples of others, and the high value which he placed on the confidence reposed upon these scruples. Burwell had, no doubt, heard Mr. Jefferson commend the consistency of that youth.

ROME.

Encyclical Letters from the Pope—Tyrannical Conduct of the Pontiff.

The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing under date of September 21, says: "Yesterday morning the Pope held a secret consistory, in which he confirmed several Bishops, and distributed among the Cardinals two encyclicals, one addressed to the whole Arabic Bishops of the East, the other to the Bishops of Sicily. The encyclical letter for the Eastern Church dated September 9, assures them of the deep interest that the Pontiff of Rome extends to all Christian communions which receive baptism, and that he considers it his duty to remain to the Holy See all the Christians who have gone out of it. He refers to his encyclical, Supremus, addressed to the Bishops of the East on January 6, 1848, remarking that, though it has been without results, he does not lose hope that his appeal will be heard in Heaven to bring about a cordial understanding with the Churches of the East and will effect that. He laments the Bishops of his convocation of an Œcumenical Council, which was to have met in 1869, and requires them to take part in its deliberations, as their ancestors, at the bidding of the Holy See, took part in those of Trent, Lyons, and by the invitation of Eugene IV. at Florence. The Pope has been much disappointed at finding a great effect on the Eastern Church. It is not only to withdraw from the Church of the Latins, but the contrary is the case, and that the control will be thrown upon, as the Holy Father, I am assured, is determined to resist the movement, and to put an end to the schism."

The encyclical letter to the Sicilian Bishops is directed against the Royal Judge of the Tribunal of the Monarchy, and declares the abolition of the Bishops of the Legation IV. to be a violation of the Concordat. This has produced a great effect on the Eastern Church. It is not only to withdraw from the Church of the Latins, but the contrary is the case, and that the control will be thrown upon, as the Holy Father, I am assured, is determined to resist the movement, and to put an end to the schism."

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The Ecclesiastical and Social Condition of Spain.

[Madrid Correspondence of the London Times.]

The ecclesiastical and social situation of Spain is delightful. There was something very like famine throughout the country at the close of the last harvest, and the prospects of the next harvest in Spain literally without a harvest. The little produce that can be scraped together will be brought to market within the next two months, and then the country will be left to the tender mercies of the starving Republicans, and to the tender mercies of the starving Republicans, and to the tender mercies of the starving Republicans, and

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1868.

There was quite a commercial feeling through out the day in financial circles, caused mainly by the highly favorable character of the election returns. Every department of business seems to feel the impetus which the success of the Republican ticket in the election of the Republican governors of the several States in October will come an immediate appreciation in values. The balance of the fall trade season will close strong.

The advance in Government bonds to-day must surely be considered healthy, some bonds rose a half, and there were a few in all the issues.

Messrs. Jos. D. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of investment bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., viz:

	Morning.	Noon.
6s, 1881	110½	110¾
6s, 1881	110½	110¾
6s, 1881	110½	110¾
6s, 1881, (new)	109½	109¾
6s, 1881, (new)	109½	109¾
6s, 1881, (new)	109½	109¾
5-20s	107	107¼
5-20s	107	107¼
5-20s	107	107¼
10-40s	103½	103¾
Gold	134	134¼

Messrs. E. Henry & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
6s, 1881	110½	110¾
6s, 1881	110½	110¾
6s, 1881	110½	110¾
6s, 1881, (new)	109½	109¾
6s, 1881, (new)	109½	109¾
6s, 1881, (new)	109½	109¾
5-20s	107	107¼
5-20s	107	107¼
5-20s	107	107¼
10-40s	103½	103¾
Gold	134	134¼

Messrs. W. Lemon & Brother, No. 6 Fourth avenue, quote Allegheny County Bonds, Pittsburgh Bonds, Water and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, being represented in the New York Stock Board by direct wire to members, for the purchase and sale of investment bonds or on the active list of the New York Stock Exchange, and all Railway Stocks quoted in the active list of the New York Stock Exchange.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1868.

Our general markets to-day were rather inactive, owing to the election of yesterday. The few buyers in town were confined to the smallest possible purchases, and sellers were small. We have no special remarks of interest to make in regard to any particular article of produce, excepting those to be found below.

The receipts of leading articles of produce per river and rail for the past two days were as follows: Flour, 1,315 bbls; apples, 50 bbls; potatoes, 92 bushels; onions, 50 bushels; wheat, 1,200 bushels; corn, 500 bushels; oats, 500 bushels; barley, 50 bushels; and timothy seed, 2 packages.

Wagons are as follows, which are the current wholesale rates per cwt., unless otherwise noted:

Apples—Market steady at from $2 to $2 50 per bbl, as to quality and extent of sales.

Apple Butter—We note sales as low as 6c per gallon, and in choice packages (polished), as high as 8c per gallon.

Butter—Dull and prices unchanged. Choice roll commands 30c, and common to good packing 25c to 28c.

Bacon, Lard, Etc.—Shoulders steady at 12½c for shoulders, 16c for sides, 17½c for clear sides, 20c to 21c for ham, and 13c to 14c for leaf lard.

Cheese—Market steady and prices unchanged at 13c to 14c for cheese No. 1, and 9c to 10c for No. 2.

Coal—We quote at 3c cash to 4 mos.

Cotton—Market steady with a fair demand. We quote Ohio feeders at 30c; New York feeders at 32c; middle, Fairfax and Gen. Hamburg at 33c; ohio receiver at 30c; and limiting at 32c@33c.

Cracked corn—Choice horse oats readily held at 90c per bushel, and Pennsylvania common at 85c@87c per bushel.

Eggs—Market quiet and dull with sales at 25c@26c per doz.

Groceries—

Trade has been dull during the past week, owing to the excitement attending the election. A good trade is anticipated during the remainder of the fall season. Sugars are firm at our quotations, and an advance of from ½c to 1c has been established in the East, owing to the decline in gold. Coffee is a trifle lower. We quote the following as the current prices for good articles:

Coffee—In government bags, in bags, 30c to 31c; Laguayra, 31c@32c; choice Rio, 30c@31c; prime, 29c@30c; fair, 28c@29c; good, 27c@28c.

Sugars—Porto Rico, 12c@13c; Cuba, 12c@13c; Sugar House, 10c@11c; Crushed, 15c; Powdered, 15c; Granulated, 15c; Coffee, 15c; A, 15c; Extra C, 14c; C, 13c; Yellow C, 12c@13c; Refiners', 12c@13c; Demerara, 15c@16c.

Molasses—New Orleans, 80c to 85c; Porto Rico, 75c; Cuba, 70c; Barbadoes, 75c.

Rice—Carolina, 11c@12c; Rangoon, 9c@10c.

Spices—Cassia, 30c; Pepper, 30c; Alspice, 30c; Ginger, 30c; Nutmegs, 90c to $1 00; Cloves, 50c; Saltpetre, 20c; Copperas, 4c; Sulphur, 6c; Bi-Carb Soda, 10c; Sal Soda, 3c; Starch, 10c@12c; Madder, 20c; Indigo, $1 50@$1 75; Alum, 6c; Ground Alum, 8c; Cream Tartar, 50c; Blue Vitriol, 15c; Glue, 30c; Rosin, $5 50@$6 00; Epsom Salts, 4c; Saltpetre, 20c; Sulphur, 6c; Bi-Carb Soda, 10c; Sal Soda, 3c; Starch, 10c@12c; Madder, 20c; Indigo, $1 50@$1 75; Alum, 6c; Ground Alum, 8c; Cream Tartar, 50c; Blue Vitriol, 15c; Glue, 30c; Rosin, $5 50@$6 00; Epsom Salts, 4c.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts small and in good request, quoted at $2 35@$2 40. Nothing doing in choice seed, and no establishment prices.

Corn—Market firm at the late advance. We quote choice ear at 80c per bushel and shelled at 75c@76c.

Oats—Receipts of 1,200 bushels. Prices firm at 55c per bushel in bulk, and 60c in sacks.

Rye—Small receipts of choice; prices firm at 85c per bushel.

Barley—Receipts of 50 bushels. Prices firm at $2 00@$2 10 per bushel.

Flour—There is a fair local demand with prices unchanged, although dealers seem to be disposed to hold for higher rates. We quote choice spring wheat flour at $7 50@$8 00; fancy do, $8 00@$8 50; and choice winter $8 50@$9 00, as to quality. Choice white wheat flour will, of course, sell higher. Rye flour is quoted at $6 00 and is held for $6 50, and is rather more plenty in barrels $5 50@$6 00 in lots.

Hay—The green market continues quiet, with moderate receipts. There is very little doing in wheat outside the millers' demand, and there are having sufficient to run their mills to their full capacity at $1 60@$1 65 for red wheat, and $1 70@$1 75 for white. We have had a fair demand for corn, and quote at 75c@76c in ear from store $1 00@$1 05 in bulk. There is very little doing in corn, and we quote for the car load, car corn, at 67½c@68c and from store $1 00@$1 05 in bulk. Oats are in fair supply and selling from store at 50c@55c per bushel, the latter in small lots. Barley is quoted at $2 00@$2 10 per bushel in bags. Barley is in light supply and in demand at $2 00@$2 10 per bushel.

Whisky—Market firm with a good demand and light stocks in store. We quote unchilled at 20c per gallon for high wines, $1 per gallon for 80 per cent. fusil oil, $1 05@$1 10 per gallon for 90 per cent. fusil oil, $1 15@$1 20 per gallon for 95 per cent. fusil oil, and $1 25@$1 30 per gallon for 98 per cent. fusil oil.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 15, 1868.

The market has been unusually quiet during the week. The demand was limited and operations of small description. Buyers and sellers remain apart in their views, the result is no business has been transacted. Prices were weak, but not quotably lower. The Eastern markets are reported by telegraph as follows: Philadelphia—Crude light straw to white, 26c; standard white, 28c; crude, 26c, including packages. New York reported crude—Prime light straw to white, 26c@c; standard white, 29c@c; crude, 26c@c; refined, 40c@c; naphtha, 50c@c; benzine, 50c@c. The market was a dull one and devoid of activity. We have seldom noticed less disposition to operate. Prices are nominally unchanged. Spot oil 52c. It was offered for November and December at 52c. The best offer was 47½c. We note sales of 1,000 bbls at 52c for spot. Sales 1,000 bbls October at 52c. An offer was made to sell 1,000 bbls at 50½c. The best offer was 51c.

REFINERS' CIRCULAR—Dull; no disposition manifested by either party to operate. The Antwerp market was quoted at 40 francs. We note sales of 50 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, last half of November, at 40c, cash, buyer's option, private terms. We note sales 500 bbls in lots for October and 200 bbls last October 29c. Later in the day sales 500 bbls for 1869, from January to July, at 40c. No sales reported to-day.

Oil Receipts per Rivers and Rail.

Brilliant to Works, 50 bbls; Rock & Co., 50 bbls; Hope & Co., 50 bbls; Hope & Co., 50 bbls; Hope

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Personal daily, by Dimmick & Russell, Insurance Agents, No. 2 Fifth street.

Weekly Report, ending 10 P.M.

Oct. 9			
" 10			
" 11			
" 12			
" 13			
" 14			
" 15			

From Pittsburgh and the Lakes.—The Pittsburgh arrived at the Brownsville Packet Co.'s wharf-boat at 10 o'clock this morning, on her trip up the river. She will leave Brownsville for Pittsburgh at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Democratic Ratification.—A number of the members of the Democratic Ratification Committee met last evening at the Democratic Headquarters, on Fifth avenue, and completed the arrangements for the meeting to be held on Saturday evening next. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Thomas Williams, Hon. Wm. McCandless, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Wm. A. Stokes, Hon. Wm. Montgomery, Hon. Wm. Lemmon, Hon. Wm. Hopkins, Hon. Wm. Ramsey, Hon. Wm. Kerr, Hon. Wm. Penn Lloyd, Hon. Wm. Darlington, Hon. Wm. Stewart, Hon. Wm. Bakewell, Hon. Wm. Thompson, Hon. Wm. Larimer, Hon. Wm. Wilson, Hon. Wm. Hemphill, Hon. Wm. Ewing, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Jr., Hon. Wm. Wilson, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Wm. Wilson, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Wm. Wilson, Hon. Wm. Wilkins,